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Meets Horrible Death.

Sakalia Aki, a Japanese, met a hor-
rible death February 19 by being
crushed by the Wailuku Sugar Com-
pany's engine Sarah, which ran off the
track between Waikapu and Wailuku.
Sakalia was standing on the platform
as the locomotive slipped from the
tracks, and as he attempted to jump
he was caught by the front part of
the boiler and crushed between the
boiler and some timbers. When assist-
ance reached the unfortunate man he
was dead, and his body was removed
after considerable hard work.

THE HOUSE SEEKS TO BAR COOPER— SENATE COMPLETES ORGANIZATION

Hard Fight To Oust Him.

REPUBLICANS ON DEFENSIVE

Territory Secretary's Presence Stirs Natives.

REPRESENTATIVES WANT TO DENY HIM THE FLOOR

Home Rulers Says He Has No Right To Take the Record of Their Proceedings.

IF THE House of Representatives refuses to allow Secretary of the Territory Cooper the right to sit on its floor and make a daily journal of its proceedings, it will make invalid all its acts, say leading Republican lawyers. But the House seems determined to do it, and, after arguing the matter most of yesterday, adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when it will take it up again.

Beyond much talk on Cooper's right to have a desk on the floor and the opportunity to note the doings and sayings of the House, that body did little except to hear the Declaration of Independence read. The Home Rulers do not want their proceedings recorded for the President's eye except by their own secretary, who makes a mere skeleton of the motions and actions. Cooper believes it his duty to send Washington a full account of the House's daily work.

The Governor's message is still unread to either the House or Senate.

Idle talk and slow work marked the day in the Senate, and with many today it is a question as to whether Interpreter Bush or Senator Russell is the presiding officer. Time after time the chairman turned to Bush and asked for his advice on some question, and more often the chair was assisted by some member of the Senate from his seat. Unable to make a decision whenever a perplexing question presented itself, President Russell delayed the work of the body, and original motions were lost sight of in a bewildering manner.

John E. Bush, who was elected to the position of interpreter after a hard fight between the two factions, interpreted what in his own mind was the gist of the speeches and often did not interpret at all many of the short sentences uttered by the Senators. When two or more speakers would rise to their feet at the same time, it was Bush who would recognize them, and often would raise his hand in mute protest as the debates waxed warm.

The Independents precipitated a fight that grew into a lengthy and wearisome discussion when William H. Coney was nominated for the position of assistant secretary through their leader, Senator William White. By their superior weight they were enabled to carry it through, though several of the Independents weakened and were hard to keep in line.

The Independents carried the day and permitted the Republicans to score only when it pleased them, and, by the results of their work, it is evident that they have done much more careful preliminary work than their opponents.

Stick and rule of the typesetter, was a trifle off in his names.

He called the name of George Hons. Hons did not reply. He would have liked to but unfortunately he had not been elected and is still practicing law in Wailuku, far from the maddening crowd. One Dickey was the successful candidate for Representative in the race that Hons made and Secretary Meheula did not call Dickey's name at all. He asked for Hons twice and then Dickey, who had listened patiently for his cognomen to be uttered, arose and said: "I hear the name of Hons. Hons is not in this House. I am the man."

The mistake was repaired after Makekahu of Hawaii informed the House of Hons' plight. John Emmeluth did not answer to the roll but entered a few minutes later with a deep melancholy seated on his countenance. It is said that Emmeluth bears the whole weight of coming legislation on his mind and that it hurts him.

The minutes of Wednesday's session were read in English and Hawaiian, occupying with the prayer and roll call from 10 until 11 o'clock.



questioned to remove his desk from this House."

ROBERTSON AGAINST IT.

The resolution was a soft bomb shell to the lobby, which had slightly anticipated it, while to the Home Rulers of the House it was what was expected. A. G. M. Robertson took the floor at once. He glanced in the direction of Secretary Cooper, who with a woman stenographer has a desk to the left of the speaker's rostrum.

"The honorable member," said Robertson, "hardly realizes what he has done by introducing that resolution. The Secretary of the Territory is an officer of the United States Government. He has a right here. Section 69 of the Organic Act says that there shall be a secretary of the said Territory, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and who shall be a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii, and hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature and all acts and proceedings of the Governor, and promulgate proclamations of the Governor. He shall, within thirty days after the end of each session of the Legislature, transmit to the President, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, one copy each of the laws and journals of each session. He shall transmit to the President semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, a copy of the executive proceedings and perform such other duties as are prescribed in this act or as may be required of him by the Legislature of Hawaii."

"This section," said Robertson, "lays down the duties of the Secretary and provides among other things that he must record all proceedings of the Legislature. The clause compelling him to report all proceedings is important. To carry out this clause the Secretary must have a desk on the floor of the House, so that he may observe what is done. He must have conveniences to record the proceedings. I would not

say that it requires the Secretary to be here on this floor all his time, but he certainly must have the right to be present when he sees fit. His record is entirely independent of that kept by the Secretary of this House. This resolution proposed by Mr. Beckley is in direct conflict with this provision of the Organic Act. It is rather a dangerous plan and would be suicidal for this House. The Secretary of the Territory might have to call on the Federal forces to uphold him and he would have that right. It would be discourteous also. Etiquette requires us to give the privilege of the Secretary to be here, but it is also his right."

John Wise interpreted this speech into Hawaiian.

Others in argument.

Dickey of Maui upheld the opinion of Robertson. He said: "We allow all the newspapers of Honolulu to have reporters here; why should we not allow the reporter of the United States? Secretary Cooper is required by law to report the proceedings of this House and Senate. He may have the right to the floor here but certainly as a matter of courtesy we should grant him the privilege. The newspapers have no rights here but we permit them to be here."

Makekahu asked to have the resolution read again, which was done in English and Hawaiian. Makekahu then in Hawaiian spoke for Cooper's right on the floor. He said: "I move that the resolution offered by Representative Beckley be rejected. We must follow the rules laid down by the Organic Act. The Secretary has the right to be here. In the Constitution empowering this House to remove him. I do find in section 69 of the act that he must record all our proceedings and report them to Washington. Certainly by this the Secretary has the right to this floor. While the act does not state that the Secretary must be present at our sessions, yet it says he must record our proceedings. In a newspaper this morning I saw that a resolution of this kind was to be introduced. I searched for any warrant for it in the law but found none. It would place us in a peculiar

Hawaiians Win the Day.

POOR ORDER MAINTAINED

President Russell Unable To Solve the Questions.

CAUSE OF MANY EARNEST SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES

Day is Marked by Considerable Useless Discussion in the Senate and Slow Work.

position. It would look as if we were trying to force our political differences here. We would be foolhardy to undertake this. My constituents sent me here to do my duty and I shall oppose this."

BECKLEY TALKS AGAIN.

Beckley, the father of the resolution, spoke again. He said that he did not bring up the resolution to vent his spite on any man who might differ with him politically, but that he wanted to accentuate the difference between the legislative and executive branches of the Territorial Government. "If," said he, "Cooper's records are to be sent to the home Government in Washington, why should we have a secretary? If Cooper is to stay on this floor let us do away with our own secretary. Are you, the representatives of the people of Hawaii, going to submit to your proceedings being given to the United States when not approved by you? In this House political differences must be set aside, but we who represent the majority of Hawaiians must look out for ourselves and them. We have been published to the world as about to incriminate our franchise and are we going to allow ourselves to be misrepresented? We are the sole judges of our offices. We have a secretary who keeps the minutes of our proceedings. We have approved the minutes of yesterday's session as kept by him and these minutes are to be sent to Congress. The letter of the law may mislead some of you into believing that Secretary Cooper has the right to be here, but if you look into the laws of the United States or Territories they have kept their own records. I contend that under the Organic Act section 69 means that Washington is to get the records as kept by our secretary and approved by us. Nothing not approved by you, the mouthpiece of the people, should go forward to Washington. I have no objection personally to the Secretary of the Territory being here, but he has no right to be. There is no mistaking the spirit of the law, the intention that you, the representatives of the people, shall keep your own records and keep them alone."

Hihio of Maui talked likewise. He said he found nothing in the Organic Act warranting Secretary Cooper being in the House officially.

EMMELUTH SOARS HIGH.

Emmeluth said it was not a question of records but of the executive branch of the Government being brought into the Legislature. "The Constitution," he said, "provides that there shall be three distinct branches—legislative, executive and judicial. The Secretary of the Territory should have the right at any time to demand and receive certified copies of the minutes as kept by our secretary and approved by us. No record of our proceedings is lawful unless approved by us. Reference had been made to our taking the oath of office. There are many members here who, though sworn, have still to be bathed in the spirit of the Constitution. I heard a few minutes ago one member speak of a kingdom here. There is only one kingdom—here Emmeluth assumed the attitude of the Fourth of July orator who apostrophizes the stars—"and that is in heaven. Let us go forward in decentralization of this Government. The Secretary of the Territory has no right here. He may make a request to occupy a desk on this floor which we may grant. I consider the resolution of Mr. Beckley thoroughly correct and shall support it with my vote."

S. K. Mahoe spoke in Hawaiian for the resolution. He said many times